## PUBLISHED BY GALES & SEATON.

Independence, it is a noble sample of the spirit of the times.

Not being embodied in any of our popular histories of the Revolution, any of our editorial brethren who could procure it entire, might, by giving it space, do their countrymen a service, and gratify their patriotic pride. The fragment in our hands is printed on a slip by itself, unconnected with the newspaper, and from its shape, in its torn condition, we judge we have about three-fourths of the document."

The banking question (worse than Mosea's rod) has swallowed up every other, and Democrats who never before voted.

paragraph in the Patriot is signed by John Han-COCK, President, attested by CHARLES THOMSON Secretary, and dated Philadelphia, July 6, 1775. It is entitled, "A Declaration by the Representa-tives of the United Colonies of North America, ' now met in General Congress at Philadelphia, setting forth the causes and necessity of their ' taking up arms."

As the Editor of the Patriot appears to be un ware of the origin and occasion of this ancient document, it may be acceptable to him, and perhaps to others, to learn something of its history. This Declaration of July, 1775, was the most important and one of the best known public papers of its time. It is to be found in many collections of Revolutionary documents, in one of which it now lies before us in extenso, belonging to the valuable antiquarian library of our friend and neighbor P. Force, Esq., to whom we are indebted for some historical notes connected with the paper in quesour readers in relation to some important incidents of that heroic age.

On the 15th of June, 1775, the Continental Congress "Resolved that a General be appointed to ' command all the Continental forces raised or to ' be raised for the defence of American liberty." General Washington was appointed the same day, and received his commission of General and Commander-in-chief on the 17th. He left Philadelphia on the 21st of June; arrived at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and assumed the command there on the 3d of July, which date his first General Order bears. The Provincial army, previously under the command of General WARD, before Boston, now became the Continental army. It was in justification of this that the Congress published the Declaration now brought to notice by the Greensborough Patriot.

On the 23d of June a committee of five men bers of the Congress (Mr. J. RUTLEDGE, Mr. W. LIVINGSTON, Mr. FRANKLIN, Mr. JAY, and Mr. Johnson) was appointed "to draw up a Declaration to be published by General Washington on his arrival at the camp before Boston." The committee the next day reported a Declaration, " which was read and debated, and after some time referred for further consideration till Monday next," the debate, recommitted; and Mr. Dickinson and Mr. fierce war upon "banking institutions" in Ohio! Congress. It was read before the Army at Cambridge on Saturday, the 15th of July.

The reading of this Declaration at Cambridge and at Prospect Hill was thus noticed at the time: "Last Saturday, July 15th, the several regiments quar parade, the Reverend Dr. Langdon, President of the College, goad to them 'A Declaration by the Representatives of the Inited Colonies of North America, now met in General Congress at Philadelphia, setting forth the causes and necessity f their taking up arms.' It was received with great applause, and the approbation of the Army, with that of a great num fficers, &c. were present on the occasion.

"On Tuesday morning, the 18th, according to orders issued the day before by Major General Putnam, all the Continental troops under his immediate command assembled at Prospect Hill, when the Declaration of the Continental Convas made by the Rev. Mr. Leonard, Chaplain to General when General Putnam gave the signal, and the whole army outed their loud amen by three cheers; immediately upon which a cannon was fired from the fort, and the standard latev sent to General Putnam was exhibited flourishing in the sir, bearing on one side this motto, 'An Appear to Hea-YEN,' and on the other side, ' Qui transtulit sustinet.'

"The whole was conducted with the utmost decency, goo order, and regularity, and the universal acceptance of all present; and Philistines on Bunker's Hill 'heard the shout of he Israelites, and, being very fearful, paraded themselves in

This Declaration was circulated throughout Ameprinted in England and one in America, in 1776.

At a late special meeting of the Board of Directors, the Hon. Louis McLane was unanimously relected President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; and, in consequence of his ab-

berland and intermediate places, it is expected, Organ! where's the Subtreasury? The expected will be finally acted upon at the next meeting of the Democracy requires it: "that's the issue!"

The Union of 24th instant, says it is now reported and believed that Mr. CALHOUN will return to the Senate of the United States at the next session of

MORE DEMOCRATIC HARMONIES.

It has been thus far little understood at a distance upon what, according to Locofoco authority, (the St. Clairsville Gazette,) may inform our readers of what must, to many of them, seem a rather as true of Ohio not only affords copious matter for reflection, but a curious commentary in especial up-

"The banking question (worse than Mosea's rod) has swallowed up every other, and Democrats who never before voted a Federal ticket, have sustained men who, under other circumstainces, would never have received a Democratic vote. A large number of Democrats, too, determined not to go to the polls, for they have demanded a Sound Banking System, and cannot follow the lead of McNelt, Beington, &c., or those who call Conventions at Columbus to preach a crusade against all banking institutions.

"When a fulse issue is made in the name of the Democracy of the whole State, no single county can get rid of that issue by repudiating the impression made upon it by old party hacks, or young demagogues, who have no [idea] on the subject, except to subserve the most selfish purposes.

"The idea that we must return to an exclusive metallic currency, and banish all banks from the State, is preposterous. The People demanded a sound system, to get rid of

ous. The People demanded a sound system, to get rid o the trash of other States, over which we had no control, and

Ah! The Banking question is Moses's hard-money and the like are the rods of the king's magicians; and that has swallowed up all these! magicians; and that has swallowed up all these! interests of the country, by the proceedings of the naval forces Very good. The Egyptians, it appears, have, a of England and France, under the authority of their Minisarge part of them, gone against the King, abandon ed their own magicians, and voted with Moses, and his mistaken followers, the children of Jacob! Oh tion, which may refresh the memories of many of ye Federal Israelites! ye Bank-bought-British De mocrats, that voted not with Pharaoh and trusted not his jugglers, what's this you have done? "Sus tained the Federalists," say you? Why, to "sustain the Federalists" is surely to be Federalists, is it not? And how should Democrats do that, unless because they see that those Federalists are the true Democrats, and the others counterfeits and

Was ever so sad a Democratic return? Part were killed at the polls, with those "paper bullets," and shot dead with bank-bought votes, aimed at them by the perfidious Democracy itself; part, long narrow strait, and lies between the forty-seventh or for again, stayed away; and part (worst of all !) would'nt even do that, but came with zeal and lent a hand to the rout of those high-principled sons of specie, "McNulty, Byington & Co!"

But the Democracy of Ohio has, it well appear got fatigued with holy wars against credit, and crusades against all banking institutions." What Peter the Hermit has been preaching them, we learn not; but certain it is, according to history, that one of the crusades was led by no very creditable com-

The organ that we cite stigmatizes them as either old party hacks or young demagogues, who have no [idea] on the subject, except to subserve the most selfish purposes." A glorious account, this,

Declaration was again reported on Thursday, the wherever that war has been waged, it has been 7th, and 8th meetings of the General Conference were held 6th of July; when, after further debate, it was so waged by "old party hacks and young demaadopted and entered at length on the Journal of the gogues," only "to subserve their own selfish pur-

sue!" Perhaps, then, "a specie circulation" is the and captains of companies, "to remove in the spring," to the true issue? The true issue is, to sustain "bank- number of twenty-five, were appointed .- St. Louis Repub. ing institutions" in Ohio, and anti-banking institutions, the Subtreasury and the gold currency, every where else! That is the present position of "De- by religious observances the one-hundredth anniversary of its mocracy" in Ohio! After many years of profound research into facts and causes, the intelligent Democracy of Ohio has spelt out the first page of fiscal information; has discovered that they need and her of other people, was immediately answered by three huz- are resolved to have "a sound banking system." zas. His excellency the General, with several other general They "do not mean," by having none," to continue at the mercy of foreign banks or speculators !"

history of the Sandy Hill Bank, and the art of who has been dead more than a century. Much of the table maintaining a specie basis the broadest, as taught by used, and cake was served made from a receipt used a century ress was read; after which an animated and pathetic address the history of that institution. Perhaps they have ago, "bean porridge," a favorite dish of olden time, not being been perusing the epistolary lucubrations of anti- forgotten. After dinner the company adjourned ud diembank delegations who proceed to Albany to procure that is, a vote was passed adjourning the meeting to the 9th the abolition of all bank charters, and who pre- day of October, 1945. sently inform their friends in secret that in a week, THE BENEFITS OF OND FELLOWSHIP. - It will be cratify by dint of their extraordinary zeal, they have got ing to every "brother" to learn that the losses of individual passed only thirty new bank charters! What marvels does an earnest democratic faith enable men to ing to more \$15,000, has been fully made up to them. A part perform, even within a little week!

ever, as have been lately disclosed in New York in What other charitable society can be found as prompt and the secret history of the Sons of Tammany, may efficient as the Odd Fellows? Herein consists their oddity. not the Ohio democracy be a little hasty ! Have gress." This Answer was printed and liberally other periods together? And are they not cruelly liberal and make them Presidents or Cashiers.

The leading sentence of the Gazette's last paragraph is delightfully democratic certainly. " A mesence as Minister to England, SAMUEL JONES, jr. tallic currency is perfectly preposterous!" Come, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President pro tem. Mr. Secretary of the Treasury! Mr. Editor of the Organ! where's the Subtreasury? The expecting

GREAT SALE OF WOOLLEN MILLS .- The manufacturi property of the late firm of W. & D. D. Farnum, situated at Waterford, Worcester county, was sold at auction on Tuesday. This is the largest woollen establishment in the United States, with the exception of the Middlesex Company in Lowell. It was purchased by Welcome Farnum, Esq., the surviving contract of the firm, and one of the most successful and enter-A reward of one thousand dollars has been offered by Mr. Hastings for the recovery of the trunk and money stolen from Livingston & Co.'s Express.

The baggage car attached to the Columbia Railroad, from Westchester, Pennsylvania, lately took fire from the locomotive, and was, with its contents, destroyed. Loss about \$1,200. LATE FROM THE RIVER PLATE.

By the arrival a Salem of the barque Rosabella, from Buenos Ayres, whence she sailed on the 28th turned the late contest in Ohio. The following ex- It contains copies of the official correspondence beof August, we have the British Packet of the 23d. tract, however, from a Locofoco paper of that State, tween the French and British Ministers and Admirals and General OR BE, this having been laid before the Buenos Ayrean Congless by Governor Rosas. We have other quality than that of commander of the Buenos Ayrean Montevidean Government; they required him to suspend hostile operations-he refused. So they captured the Argenine squadron, and blockaded the river shore.

The Packet charges the British and French Ministers 'disgraceful distortion of facts," and promises to give a true

The insurgents, or whatever they may be called, who had invaded the province of Santa Fe, and for a time had it all hind, which will not materially injure the proper their own way, had been routed and dispersed by General

der of the British steamer Gorgon, but the Packet says she was quickly restored, with an apology that the transaction was a mistake. - New York Commercial Advertiser The Salem Register, which has the Gaceta of August 25,

"On the 18th, Gov. Rosas sent a message to the Legislature, communicating the diplomatic correspondence, which was read in the presence of a great crowd of citizens. All the acts of the Governor were approved in the most unqualified terms, a determination was manifested to sustain the in-Government was charged to demand reparation from her Bri-tannic Majesty and the King of the French for the offences

We learn from the Quincy Whig that Mr. BACKENSTOS, Judge Purple, and held to bail for his appearance at the Han-

In the same paper is the following statement in regard to "Nootka, (or Vancouver Island,) on the Northwest coa titude, extending along the coast in a northwest direction. The boundary line between the British and American possesions will probably pass across the island, but for the major it is inhabited by Indians of not a warlike disposition.

We understand from the same authority that companies are apidly organizing at Nauvoo for an early start in the spring. The church authorities and leading men will go out in a ver large company, and without doubt the remainder will follow

of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints," informs us that o the inexpressible joy and great gratification to meet, for the first time, in the house of the Lord in the city of Joseph. But is that all? Is it not equally an avowal that, persons preparatory to a general conference. On the 6th influence and property." Committees were appointed for The destruction of banks is now "a false is- the sale of lands in the various settlements of Hancock county;

Coventry, Connecticut. The church in that town celebrated establishment, and the Divine blessing on the occasion was invoked by the venerable Dr. Norr, of Franklin, now in the ninety-second year of his age, and the sixty-fifth of his ministry. After the religious ceremonies were over, the company dined together at the academy, and at the head of one of the tables the reverend and venerable patriarch was placed, furnished with a pewter platter once belonging to the Rev. Samson Occum, the celebrated Indian preacher, and with a nap-Perhaps they have been reading the democratic kin made one hundred and fifty years ago by a lady of Boston, furniture was of pewter, such as the ancestors of those present

members of the Order by the great fire in Pitteburg, amountof this loss embraced all the earthly possessions of several widows of deceased members, who are thus, by the liberality Soberly considering such bright examples, how- of the Order, again placed in comfortable circumstances

rica in newspapers and pamphlets. An answer to not the specie men proved themselves unabated . The Milledgeville Recorder of the 21st instant says : "One the A claration appeared, in a pamphlet of ninety- friends of banks whenever they were allowed to of our friends of this city has made a trial of the tobacco cultwo pages, entitled "The Rights of Great Britain manage them? Did not the Jackson party make ture to the extent of some seven or eight acres. He sowed asserted against the Claims of America: being an more banks in a year or two, all over the Union, the real Cuba seed, and has given it his personal attention Answer to the Declaration of the General Con- than have been erected by all other parties and at all and care, and will, we understand, realize fully all his expecthe acre. Its appearance is altogether equal, in the opinion Royal Court of Caen. distributed both in Great Britain and America, at hard in their judgment of Messrs. McNulty & Co.? of those who have seen it, to the Cuba tobacco; and the the instance, it was said, of the British Govern- What if they did in legislative speeches applaud the case with which it has been produced places that part of the ment. At least eight editions of the Answer were mobs that were plundering and sacking the Cincin-experiment beyond doubt. The tobacco sold in hogsheads nati banks? Can they doubt that they would be- would, we presume, pay double and more to the hand than come excellent bank-men if they would only be cotton pays, and if further prepared before being sold, manu-

> at Mr. Nevins's Hotel, in the village of Basking Ridge. The well is nine feet in diameter. On the west side the vein is a bituminous than anthracite nature, and burns easily.

in the river transportation between New York and Albany and Troy 62 tow-boats, worth \$434,000; 150 lake-boats, worth \$80,000, and 12 steamboats used for towing these, worth \$250,000; also, sloops and schooners of the value of \$150,-000; total, \$1,024,000. On the Eric canal there are running in the regular line 750 hoats, worth \$700,000. In towing these 3,000 horses are employed, worth \$160,000:

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By he Atlantic steamer GREAT WESTERN WE have dates from Liverpool to the 11th instant, and from London to the 10th.

The commercial news is, that cotton had slightly leclined; the market for breadstuffs continued firm, with a tendency upward; business was brisk in the manufacturing districts; iron continued to advance in price; and the produce markets generally exhibited a buoyant feeling.

The harvest, it is said, will vield indifferently and the combined with the failure of the crops on many parts of the Continent, from which large supplies have been drawn in former years, was expect ed to carry the prices of breadstuffs up higher than they have yet been. The general failure also of the potato crop, formed a primary element in the upward endency of prices. In England, however the disease in the potato in many districts had nearly disappeared, leaving only a small scab be ies of hat valuable esculent.

The quarter's revenue in the English co crease in the excise of about £50,000. In the post office there is also an increase, and the stamps and taxes vield a slight increase, but the amount of the property tax has decreased; so that the quarrevenue, as compared with the corresponding quarter last year, shows a decrease of about £800,000. This is accounted for by the reduction of the duty on sugar, and the small quantity of foreign grain that paid duty during the quarter, as compared with the same period last year.

There was no abatement of the railway maniin England; on the contrary, it seemed rather to

disaster in Algeria, in a conflict with Abd-el-Kader, the news of which produced much commotion in Paris and induced the Government, it is said, to resolve on sending additional troops to Africa, and prosecute the war against the Arabs with greater

The following compend is made up from Will-mer & Smith's European Times of the 11th instant, for the early receipt of a copy of which we are inlebted to Adams & Co.'s Express:

PROSPECTS OF THE HARVEST.

tain that the total produce of the kingdom must be regarded as short of usual years, and a steady and progressive rise in the value of breadstuffs must be expected.

gagement, into which they were treacherously drawn, the French troops had suffered severely. The French officer commanding at Djemira-Ghezona, a Hithe

cer, who was a brave man, immediately took steps to repel the enemy, and, placing himself at the head of about 450 men. which was the greater part of the garrison of the place, went out to meet Abd-el-Kader. He had hardly proceeded two leagues when he found himself all of a sudden in front of and as determinedly as ever, does he harangue and rally his followers on behalf of the Repeal project. With that party, Repeal benquets and monster meetings are the order of the commanding officer was one of the first killed. The troops defended themselves bravely, and made a most desperate re-sistance, but their ammunition failed them, and they were all which O'Connell & Co. were formerly indicted. cut to jieces. Eighty, however, contrived to take refuge in a narabout, where they endeavored to defend themselves. For two days they kept the enemy at bay, but want of provisions. and especially want of water, drove them to the most desperate and disgusting extremes. Ultimately they were all destroyed, and, wih the exception of fourteen soldiers who contrived to escape into the town, the whole of the rest perished. Abd-el-Kader, encouraged by this success, marched immediately on Tlemces, in the hope of surprising General Caraignac, who ing reflections upon an "always ugly " Times Commission happened at the time Abd-el-Kader came up to be in the field a regular castigation of the supporters of the College bill, o at the head of a considerable number of troops. He was immediately attacked by the Arabs and suffered considerable mediately attacked by the Arabs and suffered considerable nell, the vigitance of the magistracy, and the active exertion losses, but ultimately the Arabs were repulsed. A colonel was of the constabulary, Ireland is still the seat of crimes staine among the killed. General Lamoriciere has sent large bo- with perjury and bloodshed. The accounts which daily reach dies of roops to the Morocco frontier, and is to place himself us contain particulars of foul and daring deeds, the sanguiat the head of them; but it is thought that Abd-el-Kader will not meet the reinforcements, but, satisfied with his present of that unhappy land. specess will take renge in the desert.

it was ordered that six regiments of infantry and two regiments of cavalry should be emtarked and conveyed immediately to Oran, in Algiers, where Marshal Bugeaud is to proceed forthwith. Reports state that Marshals Soult and Bugeaud a without delay. The comments of the press, with regard to hypocrisy, and threatens terrible exposures.

The "Boyne Water," "Protestant Boys," "Croppies Lie

Peers of France : Lieutenant General Fabrier ; M. Jard Panvilier, Councillor of the Court of Accounts : M. Laurens tations in relation to it. He makes from 800 to 1000 lbs. to former Prefects; and M. Rousselin, First President of the on to the west of Ireland to Galway. The link in this chain

nanufacturers, and shipowners of that port. The table was laid for seventy persons, amongst whom were the Mayor, Presidents of the Tribunal and Chamber of Commerce, and the Royal Navy, added :

" If, thanks to the peace we have enjoyed for thirty years the prejudices which divided nations are becoming weaker; if nations are beginning to discover that what is injurious ing these 3,000 horses are employed, worth \$160,000; is permitted to us to nope may the total \$860,000. Over \$3,000,000 are employed in the steamboats and vessels running in connexion with the canals, making, with the warehouses, worth \$1,000,000, the capital thus invested over six millions of dollars.—True Sun. is permitted to us to nope may the total \$860,000, and our imports to 70,221,000.

Exportation of Exportation or Bricks.—A vessel which left the India instruments of international relations, that these happy recipied to us to nope may the contribute to the maintenance of that peace which left the India instruments of international relations, that these happy recipied to us to nope may the contribute to the maintenance of that peace which left the India instruments of international relations, that these happy recipied to us to nope may the contribute to the maintenance of that peace which left the India instruments of international relations, that these happy recipied to us to nope may the contribute to the maintenance of that peace which left the India instruments of international relations, that these happy recipied to us to nope may the contribute to the maintenance of that peace which left the India instruments of international relations, that these happy recipied to us to nope may the contribute to the maintenance of that peace which left the India instruments of international relations, that these happy recipied to us to nope may the contribute to the maintenance of that peace which left the India instruments of international relations, that these happy recipied to us to nope may the contribute to the maintenance of that peace which left the India instruments of international relations, that these happy recipied to us to nope may the contribute to the maintenance of that peace which left the India instruments of international relations of the public revenue we may the contribute to the maintenance of that peace which left the India instruments of the public revenue we may the contribute to the main

The Madrid Gazette publishes the text of a treaty of peace oncluded between Spain and the Republic of Chili. A full and complete amnesty is granted to all Spaniards and Chilians who may have taken part in any of the late dissensions between the two countries, and the independence of the Republic of Chili is fully recognised by the Queen of Spain. though slowly. A courier had been dispatched from Madrid with the reply of the Government to the last demands of the Papal Court, and with a declaration of its wish to see the uestions in dispute brought to an issue.

MARRIAGE OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN .- The Madrid papers place beyond a doubt the fact that the French Court is carry-ing the matter triumphantly through. The Duke de Rian-zares has returned to Madrid from Paris, where, with M. Donozo Cortes, he went to arrange the marriage question with Louis Philippe in person. The Augsburg Gazette states that riage of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg with the Queen of sites, inst

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.

Letters from Odessa confirm the accounts of the

the Russians and Circassians, in which the former were de-feated. The particulars are thus stated: "Schamil, the gallant and active leader of the Circassians, unexpectedly attacked the Russians in their camp, and after a short but very bloody the Russians in their camp, and after a short but very bloody struggle Count Woronzoff was forced again to retreat, in order to reach a more favorable position. This he appears to have effected, but in the retreat he lost an immense number of men. The number of men killed is not exactly known, but it may be judged from the fact that one hundred and eighty officers have perished, among whom were one general officer, two of Count Woronzoff's aidea-de-camp, and an aide-de-camp of General Gluck. The Circassians also got possession of four pieces of artillery, and the greater portion of the Russian stores and ammunition. The Circassians, after this victory, comand ammunition. The Circassians, after this victory, committed great excesses. They ravaged the country, destroyed the villages, and carried off a great number of the inhabitants to the mountains as prisoners. Count Woronzoff reached Tiflis on the 3d of September with the shattered remains of

Schwartz and the Lesghis. It appears that after having severely chastised the village of Taseli, which at all times has distinguished itself by its invincible energy, the General marched on the 11th of August towards Auzuck and Kapuchin. The former place, when summoned, replied that it would only yield at the last extremity. Kapuchin, which had reed by the surrounding population, was also placed able state of defence. Hardly had the Russian which they had made upon all the elevated points, began t umber of men. The Russians were beginning to give way to combat. At length, after extraordinary efforts, they succeeded in taking possession of the entire chain of hills and fortified mounts, with the exception of one position, from which a dreadful fire of musketry was kept up. This point could not be carried until the following day. The Circassians did not be carried until the recent the last extremity, and then

act, the Maynooth Endowment scheme, and the presume insanity of the Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland, Dr. Crolly

the solitude of the wilds of Kerry, and once more entered the arena of political agitation. He graces with his presence the

The Rent of the Repeal Association is very unsteady, indi-cating that the "people" are tired of such regular and con-stant fleecings. It resembles the last flickerings of the almost onsumed candle. Last week it was announced at £600

There is nothing very remarkable in the speeches delivere They contain merely the old topics of Ireland' grievances, and the panacea which would render her "great,

Notwithstanding the peaceful exhortations of Mr. O'Co

not meet the reinforcements, but, satisfied with his present success will take reuge in the desert.

The Government are determined not to let the affair pass increverged. His Majesty held a council on the 6th, at which

ceed forthwith. Reports state that Marshals Soult and Bu-of a new paper, founded expressly to oppose itself, has a fierce denunctation of certain Repealers, whom it accuses of pitiful

without delay. The comments of the press, with regard to the defeat of the French army, are load in their abuse of the Ministry. The resolve of the Government to send 12,000 additional troops to Algeria had a depressing effect for a short time upon the proceedings of the Paris Bourse.

The "Boyne Water," "Protestant Boys, Down," and several other airs, which were formerly the cause of much bloodshed in Ireland, are by the Liberator a last grodulination declared to be no longer party tunes; and, in order to prove them not to be such, he has enjoined all Repealers, time upon the proceedings of the Paris Bourse.

Roman Catholics, and liberal Protestants to sing and play them, so that from being party they become popular airs. LONDON TO DUBLIN DIRECT IN FOURTEEN HOURS. is now ascertained that a connexion has been established be-tween the Grand Junction Company and the Irish Great part of the apparatus, its particular use, &c. : after which

A grand banquet was given to the French Minister of Fi-nance at Havre, on the 2d instant, by the principal merchants,

annual accumulation of capital in the Economist's Railway Monitor of the 4th instant, we meet with the following extrafactured into cigars, for instance, the product will, we presume, be multiplied tourfold."

Presidents of the Tribunal and Chamber of Commerce, and the foreign Consuls. The health of the King was proposed by the Mayor, and was responded to by the company with great enthusiasm. The President of the Chamber of Commerce, and the foreign Consuls. The health of the King was proposed by the Mayor, and was responded to by the company with great enthusiasm. The President of the Chamber of Commerce, and the following extra-ordinary instances of extension: In 1820 the whole of the shipping belonging to the United Kingdom was 2,648,593 tons; at the commencement of last year it had increased to great enthusiasm. The President of the Chamber of Commerce, and the following extra-ordinary instances of extension: In 1820 the whole of the shipping belonging to the United Kingdom was 2,648,593 tons; at the commencement of last year it had increased to great enthusiasm. The President of the Singular instances of extension: In 1820 the whole of the shipping belonging to the United Kingdom was 2,648,593 tons; at the commencement of last year it had increased to great enthusiasm. The President of the Singular instances of extension: In 1820 the whole of the shipping belonging to the United Kingdom was 2,648,593 tons; at the commencement of last year it had increased to great enthusiasm. The President of the Singular instances of extension: In 1820 the whole of the shipping belonging to the United Kingdom was 2,648,593 tons; at the commencement of last year it had increased to great enthusiasm. The President of the Singular instances of extension: In 1820 the whole of the shipping belonging to the United Kingdom was 2,648,593 tons; at the commencement of last year it had increased to great enthusiasm. The President of the Singular instances of extension: In 1820 the whole of the shipping belonging to the United Kingdom was 2,648,593 tons; at the commencement of last year in the shipping belonging to the United Kingdom was 2,648,593 t the health of the Minister, M. Lacave Largas replied in a had cotton factories capable of working up 151,000,000 lbs. of speech which produced great sensation, and was highly applaud- cotton wool, and now we have extended them so, that last well is nine feet in diameter. On the west side the vein is speechwhich produced great sensation, and was highly appliand ten inches in thickness, and on the opposite side four feet, at ed. The Minister, after thanking the company for the kind way year we worked up more than 700,000,000 lbs. In 1820 we had woollen factories capable of working up 7,691,000 lbs. of in which he had been noticed, and complimenting the company for the kind way year we worked up more than 700,000,000 lbs. In 1820 we had woollen factories capable of working up 7,691,000 lbs. of foreign sheep's wool, and now we have increased them till they work shall be much surprised, however, if the excise reforeign sheep's wool, and now we have increased them till they work shall be much surprised, however, if the excise reforeign sheep's wool, and now we have increased them till they work shall be much surprised, however, if the excise reforeign sheep's wool, and now we have increased them till they were paid on a very large quantity of the distance of the company for the kind way year we worked up more than 700,000,000 lbs. In 1820 we had woollen factories capable of working up 7,691,000 lbs. of foreign sheep's wool, and now we have increased them the produced great sensation, and now we have extended them to the produced great sensation, and now we have extended up more than 700,000,000 lbs. In 1820 we company for the kind way year we worked up more than 700,000,000 lbs. In 1820 we company for the kind way year we worked up more than 700,000,000 lbs. In 1820 we company for the kind way year we worked up more than 700,000,000 lbs. In 1820 we company for the kind way year we worked up more than 700,000,000 lbs. In 1820 we company for the kind way year we worked up more than 700,000,000 lbs. In 1820 we company for the kind way year we worked up more than 700,000,000 lbs. In 1820 we company for the kind way year we worked up more than 700,000,000 lbs. In 1820 we company for the kind way year we worked up more than 700,000 lbs. In 1820 we have increa in which he had been noticed, and complimenting the com-mercial interests of Havre on their spirit of enterprise, one mercial interests of Havre on their spirit of enterprise, one consumed last year 69,493,000 lbs. of foreign wool, inde-turns do not exhibit a far different result, for information de of the effects of which, he said, was to create a nursery for pendent of the increase which has in the mean time taken place pendent of the increase which has in the mean time taken place in the home growth. The silk, linen, and other manufacturing pursuits have extended in a similar way; and this has all been done by the annual investment of the savings of the country, either in absolute extension of mills, or in improvements in the productive power of machinery. The declared value of our exports in 1820 was £35.588.000, and the office of the introductive power of machinery. ments in the productive power of machinery. The declared value of our exports in 1820 was £35,568,000, and the offirich the others participate in the progress; if, in short, it value of our exports in 1820 was £35,568,000, and the official value of our imports 31,484,000, but last year our exports forts of the people; for, on this point, the consumption of each will contribute to the maintenance of that peace and our imports to 75,441,555.

ous bankers to the railway companies, who of co

fact that fatal diseases are, at the present momer amongst members of all the above named tribe-our readers know, have long been afflicted with murrain amongst potatoes has destroyed the crops over a great portion of Europe. It is now stated that a plague of somo description has broken out amongst the fish in the rivers, numbers of pike, eels, and other fish being found dead or dy-

LONDON AND MANCHESTER .- There are ten distinct line of railways projected to provide a nearer route than the existing one between London and Manchester, all of which are said to be at a premium. The capital required for these several undertakings is £23,150,000.

THE PRISONER OF HAM .- A letter from Paris of the 17th Ultimo, published in a German print, says: "Prince Louis Bonaparte is tired of his prison at Ham, and is said to be disposed to submit to any terms imposed upon him for his liberation. The Minister of the Interior has sent to him a person who is previded with confidential instructions. It is be-lieved that the prisoner and his companions of misfortune will soon be restored to freedom, and it is said will proceed to

SILK HARVEST IN ITALE.—In spite of a very wet spring, the cocoon crop has succeeded against the expectations of the cultivators, they being very full, and in great quantity. The quantity of raw silk exported last year from the Papal States was above 300,000 lbs., and this year's harvest is expected to

NEW ZEALAND. -Sydney papers of the 2d of June con New Zealand.—Sydney papers of the 2d of June contain accounts from New Zealand to the 3d of May. Another collision had taken place at the Bay of Islands between the natives and the troops, in which fifty of the latter are reported to have been killed, but Pomare, one of the most mischievous of the chiefs, had been captured, and was confined on board the Hazard, his entrenchments having been destroyed. A body of volunteers had been dispatched to the Bay, and when the Thistle passed by it on the 12th of May the report of free Thistle passed by it on the 12th of May the report of fire-arms was distinctly heard. A squadron, composed of the Hazard and North Star, men-of-war, and the Aurora, Slaincastle, and Velocity, merchantmen, were engaged in blockad

DEPARTURE OF THE EXPERIMENTAL PLEET OF THEIR ST COND TRIAL.—The Experimental Fleet, under the command in chief of Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Pym, left Plymouth rious ships comprising the fleet.

DISCOVERY .- It is said that M. Tibleman has di heed equal to that found in its natural scale. This proceeds consists simply in evaporating in humid air the silicic ether, which he obtained for the first time some weeks ago. The silica thus obtained is extremely transparent, hard, and scratches glass. It is a hydrate; and although it does not offer full refraction, can yet be very usefully employed in optics.

IMPORTS OF FRANCE.-It appears from the returns of the 1,366,959 less than during the corresponding month of 1844. The receipts of the customs in the eight months of 1845, ending on the 1st of September, were 101,203,157f.; they had been 100,300,698f. in 1844, and 93,621,124f. in 1843.

SAILING OF AGRICULTURAL LABORERS FOR NORTH AMEnica.—On Saturday, the 4th instant, the Toronto, 700 tons burden, Capt, Tinker, sailed from the St. Catherine's Docks, London, having on board 60 steerage passengers, all agricul-tural laborers, from the counties of Bedford, Buckingham, and Oxford. On board the same vessel the collection of wild beasts belonging to Van Amburgh proceeded on their voyage

THE VATICAN VERBUS RAILROADS. - The Gazetta Italiana, a print published at Paris, mentions three decrees, which, it alleges, have been recently issued by the Pope. The first prohibits the construction of any description of railroad in the Pontifical dominions; by the second, all the Pope's subjects are prohibited from attending any scientific Congress; and the third orders all physicians not to attend such patients as,

COTTON MANUFACTURES OF CATALONIA .- It appears from returns that have lately been published in the Spanish capital, that the cotton manufactures of Catalonia have consumed in the short space of nine months 414,391 quintals (upwards of 41,000,000 lbs. avoirdupoise) of raw cotton, which

Bales. 88,454 11th of September, 1845 : From New Orleans

MAGTERS'S PATENT PREEZING AND COOLING APPARATUS,

&c.—Dr. Ryan commenced, on the 6th instant, at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, to give, in the course of his lecture, an illustration of the above excellent invention. The Doctor Humblot, former Deputy; M. Legagneur, First President of the Royal Court of Toulouse; M. Mesnard, Judge of the Court of Cassation; M. Paulze d'Ivoy, and Baron Ræderer, former Prefects; and M. Rousselin, First President of the Royal Court of Cassation; M. Paulze d'Ivoy, and Baron Ræderer, former Prefects; and M. Rousselin, First President of the Royal Court of Cassation; M. Paulze d'Ivoy, and Baron Ræderer, former Prefects; and M. Rousselin, First President of the Royal Court of Caen.

Began by giving an accurate description of each respective tween the Grand Junction Company and the Irish Great Western Company, to form a continuous system of traffic from Lordon, by Birkenhead and Liverpool, through Dublin, and of the did, by freezing, in the presence of a crowded auditory, some dessert ice, in the incredibly short interval of two minutes and a half; after which the inventor immediately produced from a cylinder a beautifully ornamented block of ice chine during the course of the lectu

THE REVENUE .- We find the following in a London con-

quarterly customs receipts, it should be borne in mind that in 1844 duties were paid on a very large quantity of foreign